

W. G. L. B. 1925

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of   the

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

for   the

S O U T H   G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E   C O M B I N E D

S A N I T A R Y   D I S T R I C T

F O R   T H E   Y E A R

1 9 2 5

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Alveston,

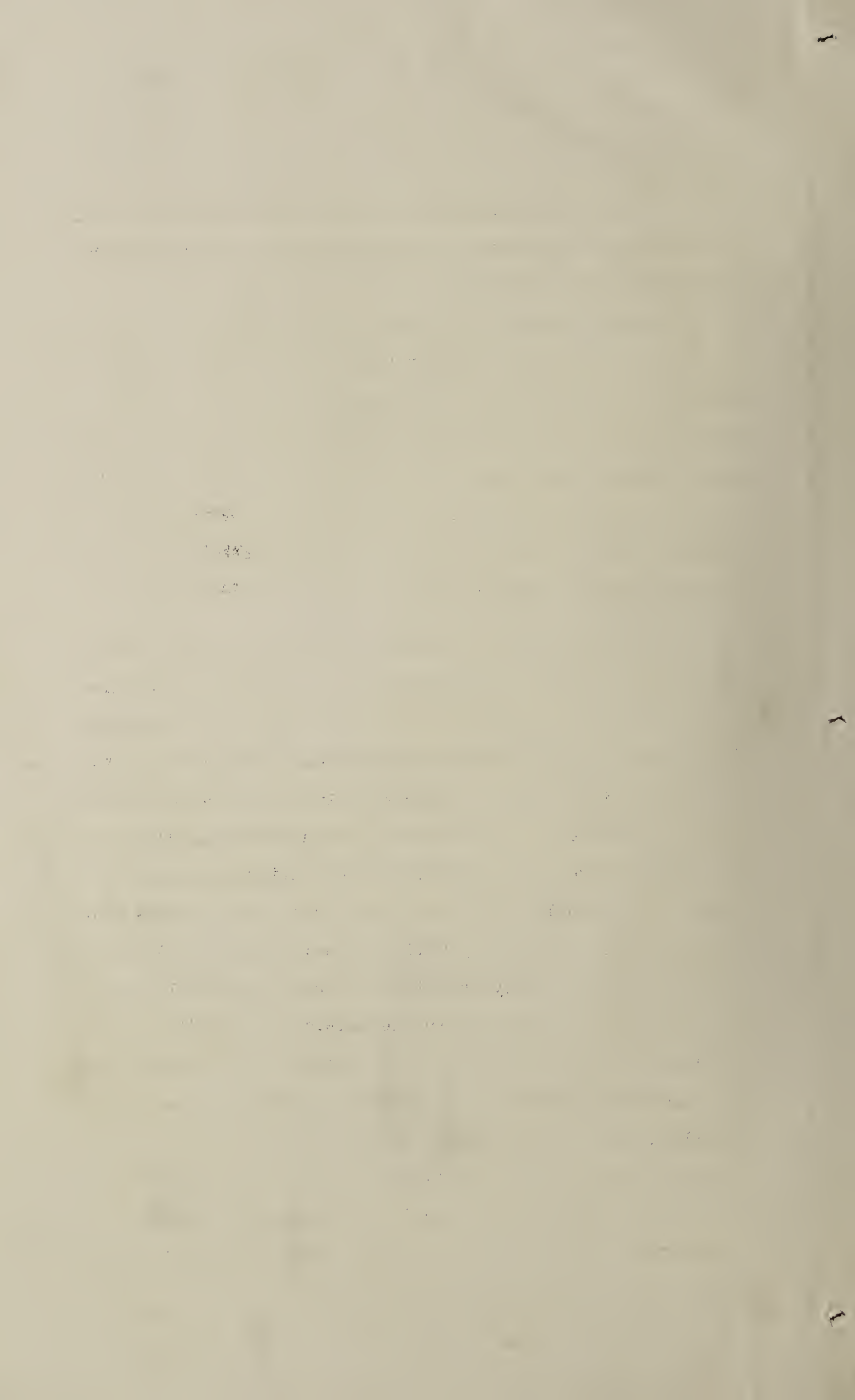
May 1926



Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the report upon the sanitary condition, and administration of the Combined Districts for the year 1925. This is a Survey Report as defined by the Ministry of Health Circular 648, of December 10th, 1925, the previous four reports being rather of the nature of interim reports, all matters appearing in annual reports, are so well discussed at your monthly sanitary meetings, that they may appear to you, so far as you yourselves are concerned, somewhat unnecessary, at the same time, it is wise from time to time to compare the present with the past, and see what the future holds out to us all to accomplish.

Perhaps the most striking feature of modern Public Health legislation is its change from concerning itself, not so much with the environment of the individual, as with the individual himself, and the tendency in the future will be to confine itself more especially so. This is particularly shown in the Public Health Acts and Regulations passed during the last few years, viz., those dealing with Housing and the food of the people. I do not propose to discuss these in detail here, as they will be considered later in the Report, suffice it to say that the Housing of the people in your Districts has ever been in the forefront of your work as Sanitary Authorities, and I am sure you may in justice to yourselves, look back with pride and satisfaction on what you have accomplished, also I am going to claim on behalf of all your officers an equal pride and satisfaction. As regards food legislation these are the Regulations dealing with slaughter houses, the inspection of meat, the Tuberculosis order, dealing with





Tuberculous cattle; and last, but not least, the belated Act of 1915 dealing with milk. You took the very wise step of writing to the butchers of your Districts, to meet you and your officers, to discuss the whole question of the new Regulations, and very instructive discussions took place, beneficial to all concerned, as we came to a mutual understanding as to how they were going to be carried out.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915 is very comprehensive and far reaching as regards all concerned; from the producer to the consumer, especially in so far as the producer and distributors are concerned, by the powers given to the ministry of Health under Sec. 1. to make general or special orders relating to all the processes of milk production and distribution. I have commented upon the importance of this question fully in previous reports, and do not feel it necessary to recapitulate it all again; but I will say this that in my opinion, there should be only one quality of milk, and that should be A.1. so that the public could consume it in its raw state without any feeling of uncertainty as to its purity, at present they are somewhat in doubt, and I think this doubt is rather accentuated by the fact that several grades of milk can now be put on the market. Milk is almost the only food we take raw, especially in the case of children, and surely it should not have to be subjected to boiling or baking, owing to its dirty or impure condition. I am quite certain that the vast majority of milk producers are anxious to produce clean and wholesome milk, and I am also certain it can be done without great expenditure of money. The substitution of the closed pail for the open one, would I believe, improve the cleanliness of the milk by 75%.

The Public Health Act 1925 came into force in September; you have adopted all the Sections allowed to Rural District Councils and on behalf of the Thornbury Rural District Council certain other Sections which apply to Urban Districts only are



being applied for, when all negotiations respecting these applications are concluded, I propose to ask the Chipping Sodbury R.D.C. to do the same, by waiting we shall obviate a lot of dual correspondence.

I trust that at some future time a comprehensive consolidated Public Health Act will be passed, as at present the number of Acts passed since the great Act of 1875 are legion, and very difficult at times to follow.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Councils, and the Officers for their very kind help and consideration during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

T. RHIND,

Medical Officer of Health.





# THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Composition of District:- Towns of Thornbury and Berkeley.  
Parishes etc., of Aust, Alkington, Alveston, Almondsbury,  
Breadstone, Charfield, Cromhall, Elberton, Falfield, Ham and  
Stone, Hamfallow, Henbury, Hill, Hinton, Littleton, Oldbury ,  
Olvaston, Redwick and Northwick, Rangeworthy, Sharpness, Furton,  
Rockhampton, Tortworth, Tytherington.

Chairman of Council:- A. S. Williams Esq., J.P. Henbury.

Clerk to Council:- Mr. J. C. Wicks, Solicitor, Thornbury.

Medical Officer of Health:-

Dr. T. Rhind, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
Alveston, Nr. Bristol.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

Mr. F. W. Davies P.A.S.I. Mem. of Mun. & Cir. Engrs.  
A.R. San. I.

Mr. Harold Dimery, Assistant for Housing purposes.

## Adoptive Acts in Force in the District.

Public Health Act, 1875, Secs: 39 & 172 in parishes of Henbury, Redwick, and Northwick	...	1923
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	...	1891
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	1890
(Part III.) Also Sec: 20 in Parishes of Henbury, Redwick, and Northwick.		
Regulations under Cowsheds etc., Orders	....	1900
Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations	...	1925
Public Health Act Amend. Act 1907. Certain Sections in Parishes of Henbury, Redwick, and Northwick, and certain Sections in the whole District	...	1923
Section 157 Public Health Act 1875		
Section 3 Public Health Building in Streets Act 1880	...	1924

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\* The Parish of Henbury was added to the Thornbury District  
in the latter part of 1904. The Towns of Thornbury and Berkeley  
represent corresponding parishes. Sharpness and Furton are in  
the parish of Hinton, but are so related to one another and to  
the shipping industry through the Docks and the Gloucester and  
Berkeley Canal, that they deserve separate enumeration.



# BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

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In regard to new Streets and Buildings:-

Almondsbury, Henbury, Redwick & Northwick.	Urban Type
	Certain Sects
	Semi Urban Type
Whole District	Rural Type.
1923	

In regard to Slaughterhouses:-

Parishes of Hinton, Hamfallow, and Berkeley and Thornbury Special Drainage District	1880
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In regard to Nuisances:-

8 Parishes	...	1880
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In regard to:-

- (1) Pleasure Boats & Vessels,
- (2) Horses, Ponies, Mules, and Asses  
standing for hire
- (3) Public Bathing
- (4) Seashores,

in the Parishes of Henbury, Redwick, and Northwick.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

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Area (acres) 64,241.  
 Population (1925) 18,900  
 Number of Inhabited Houses (4,437  
 Number of families or separate occupiers 4,516  
 Rateable value £120,935  
 Sum represented by penny rate £503.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M. F.	
Births	(Legitimate 324	161 163	
	(Illegitimate 16	9 7	Birth Rate 17.1
Deaths	221	124 97	Death Rate 11.6
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth			(from sepsis nil ( " other causes 1.
Death of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births			
Legitimate 15. Illegitimate 2. Total 17.			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2.		
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	1		
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	nil.		



# THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

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## General Vital Statistics for the Years 1916 to 1925

Y E A R	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS NETT		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DIST.		Deaths of Non-Resid- ents regt. in Dist.	Deaths of Residents Not regt. in District	Nett Deaths Belong- ing to District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1 year of Age	Rate per 1000 bths regt.	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1916	18531	290	15.6	242	14.2	7	21	15	51	256	15.0
1917	18553	276	14.8	277	16.6	15	35	24	87	297	17.5
1918	17947	287	15.9	237	14.7	12	27	32	111	252	15.7
1919	17478	254	14.6	235	14.0	23	21	16	63	233	13.8
1920	17447	434	24.5	204	11.6	9	19	20	46	214	12.2
1921	17780	369	20.6	225	12.6	10	23	26	70	238	13.3
1922	18780	338	18.0	225	11.5	8	16	12	35	225	11.9
1923	18870	326	17.2	194	10.2	4	22	9	27	213	11.2
1924	18950	323	17	201	10.6	6	13	6	16	208	10.9
1925	18900	324	17.1	198	10.4	2	25	15	46	221	11.6





THORBURY RURAL DISTRICT  
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Cases of Mortality at all Ages during 1925

Diseases	under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	All ages	
Enteric Fever										1		1	
Measles		2										2	
Whooping Cough		1										1	
Influenza	1					1			1	3	3	9	
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System								4		4	2	10	
Other Tuberculous Diseases							1	1				2	
Cancer								1		13	12	26	
Diabetes										1		1	
Cerebral Haemorrhage									1	4	12	17	
Heart Disease								2	1	7	37	47	
Arterio-sclerosis											14	14	
Bronchitis	2									2	8	12	
Pneumonia		1			1			1	1	3		7	
Other Respiratory Diseases											2	2	
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum											2	2	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis						1		1		1	4	7	
Other Accidents or Diseases of Parturition								1				1	
Congenital debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	10											10	
Suicide								1			1	2	
Other deaths from violence		1			2			4	1	3	2	13	
Other defined Diseases	2	1	1	1				1	1	8	20	35	
	15	6	1	1	-	4	1	1	17	6	50	119	221



VITAL STATISTICS  
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During the year there were 221 deaths belonging to the District, giving the death rate of 11.6 per 1,000. population, 169 being over 45 years of age. Heart disease proving again the highest number; this is leading to an inquiry as to the prevalence in children, its cause, and connection with other diseases, such as rheumatism, "growing pains", chorea, and the ordinary infectious diseases. There is no doubt I think, that if heart affection in children, secondary to the above diseases, were taken in time, and afforded prolonged rest and treatment, that the vast majority would recover.

Cancer again keeps its average, there has been a slow but gradual rise in mortality from this disease during the past three quinquennial periods, the average for the period 1911-1915 being 23.8 per year; 1916-1920 being 24.2, 1921-1925 being 25.2.

The births numbered 324, practically the same number as in 1924, with the same rate of 17.1, we seem to have arrived at a stationary rate, viz. 17, which it has been for the last three years.

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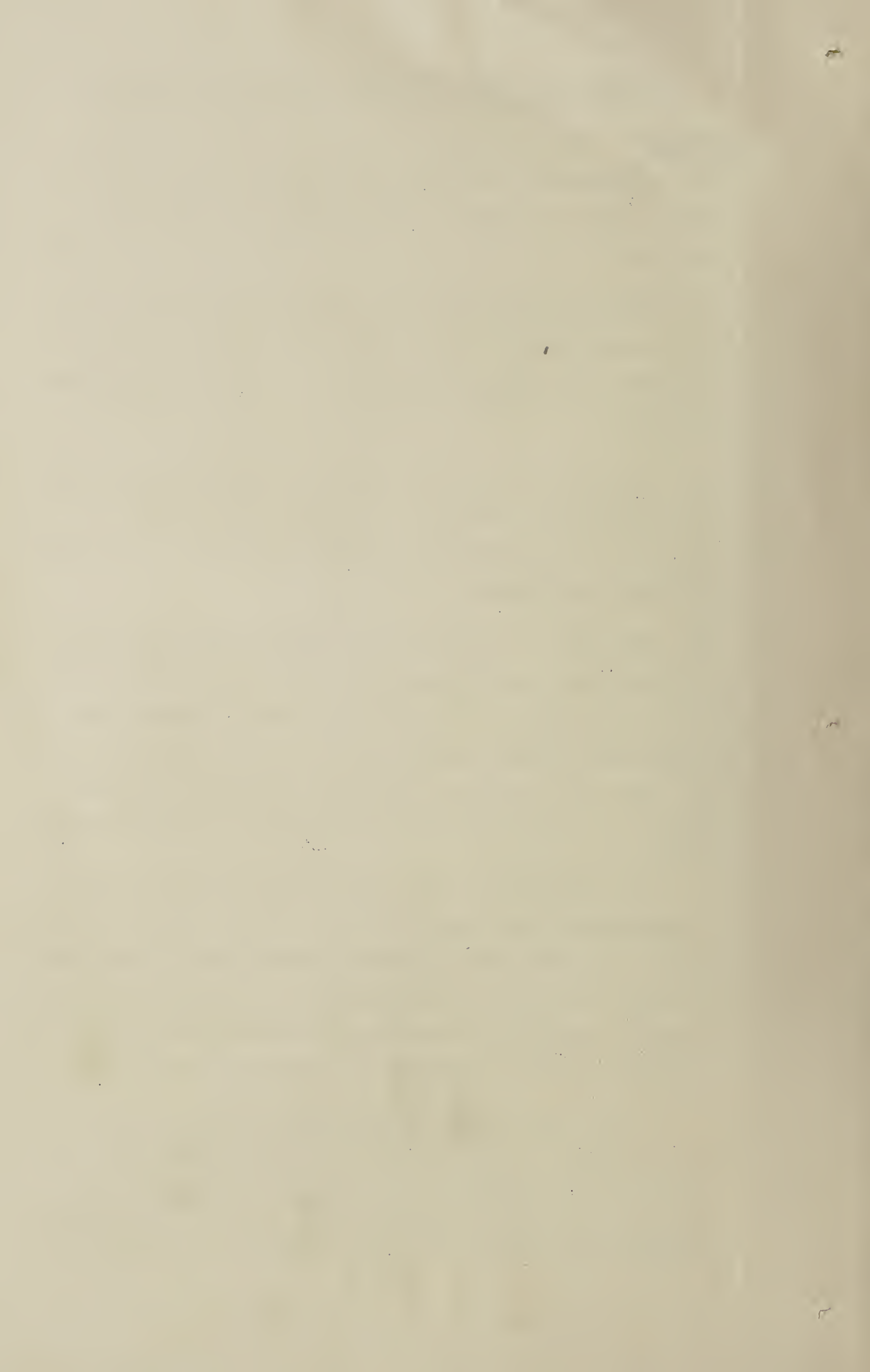
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA  
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HOSPITALS:

- (a) Accommodation for Tuberculosis cases is made by the County Council at Standish House, Cashes Green, and Over Hospitals.
- (b) Maternity cases can, where necessity arises from lack of home accommodation, or anticipated difficulty at the time, be admitted to the Almondsbury Hospital, or the Berkeley Cottage Hospital.
- (c) Fever; no Isolation Hospital is provided by the Council but satisfactory arrangements have been made to admit any patients to the Mangotsfield Isolation Hospital of the Warmley Rural District Council.
- (d) Small Pox. The hospital at Milbury Heath can isolate eight patients, four of each sex, at present one block is let to an elderly woman and her son, who would act as cook and porter respectively, should cases have to be removed there, the other block is let as a dwelling to a family, the conditions of letting being that they vacate at a moments notice.

This accommodation could only act as a nucleus for extension should extension be required, but unfortunately the water supply here would be totally insufficient for more than the number that can be accommodated in the present buildings; so that temporary buildings with the enormous cost always attached to such, would have to be put up on another site.

I have tried and the County Medical Officer of Health has tried also, to get the Sanitary Authorities in the South of the County to join together and have a joint Small Pox Hospital, which would be properly equipped and ready at any



time, and so arranged that it could be rapidly extended if required. The other parts of the County are so provided.

(e) There are two Cottage Hospitals in the District, one at Almondsbury with                beds, and one at Berkeley with                beds. The Childrens' Hospital, and the larger General Hospitals at Bristol are largely used by people of the District, who contribute generously towards their upkeep.

Ambulance facilities:

(a) The Warmley R.D.C. Ambulance is used for infectious cases.

(b) For serious accident cases, the St. John's Ambulance can be summoned by 'phone from Bristol.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

It will be seen by a glance at Table 1, that this work is steadily becoming popular, its importance cannot be over estimated, so many of the ailments of pregnancy, and accidents at childbirth can be prevented by timely advice given at these centres, also many of the defects found in children of school age, could have been prevented before admission to school, to the bodily and mental benefit of the child.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

The one Dispensary for this District is in Thornbury Town, and is held in a building specially built by the County Council, it is open on Fridays at 2.30 p.m. and is visited by one of the Tuberculosis Officers of the County Council, and the County Health Nurse. Consultations between patients' own family doctor, and this Officer can be arranged to take place here on any Friday.

The number of new cases in 1924 was 33, and attendances 334, new cases in 1925 were 32 with 249 attendances.

THE NEW CROSS IN THE  
(10)

THE NEW CROSS IN THE  
(10)

### Venercal Diseases.

These are usually treated at the Bristol Royal Infirmary, arrangements made by the County Council.

### School Clinics

These are held at the following places, viz:-

Almondsbury Memorial Hospital,

Berkelcy Cottage Hospital

Thornbury Tuberculosis Dispensary

It will be seen by a study of Tables 1, 2 and 3, what a great amount of work is done at these Outstation Clinics, to remedy the physical defects of the school children, which would in all probability never have been remedied in many cases, except for these Clinics.

The progress of the work will be seen by comparing the figures for the years 1923-4-5, and it is gratifying to see what a steady upward progress it is, and the keen interest taken in it by the parents, who fully appreciate the benefit of early treatment; not only do the parents appreciate the work done, but school teachers generally admit that the mental capacity of those treated is increased, especially after the removal of tonsils and adenoids, or the provision of glasses in cases of defective sight.

Table 3, shows very vividly the predominant defects of childhood, viz. those associated with the nose and throat, and the eyes.





SCHEME FOR THE EXTENSION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.  
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Record of work done at the under-mentioned  
Out - Stations.

1st. January - 31st December  
1 9 2 5 .

T A B L E 1.

<u>Cases</u>	<u>School</u> <u>Children.</u>	<u>T.B.</u>	<u>M &amp; C.W.</u>	<u>Attend-School</u> <u>ances</u> <u>Child-</u> <u>ren.</u>	<u>T.B.</u>	<u>M&amp;CW.</u>
Almondsbury	164	76	52	391	285	132
Chipping Sodbury	150	39	18	306	109	37
Thornbury	243	60	131	495	162	239
Berkeley	236	64	104	497	278	285
	793	239	305	1689	834	693
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

T A B L E 3.

Defects treated - Under the Authority's Scheme.

<u>Defect of Disease</u>	<u>Treated</u> (From returns (of S.M.I's (1924-25	<u>Treated</u> (From Out-Station (Registers (1925.
<u>Skin</u>		
Ringworm (Scalp)	5	58
Ringworm (Body)	-	-
Scabies	-	1
Impetigo	4	62
Other skin disease	17	164
*Minor Ear defects	71	70
Miscellaneous	120	174
Squint & Vision	567	661
(Nose & Throat operative	272	526
Nose & throat, (other forms of treatment)	403	217
*Minor Eye defects	21	



SCHEMATA FOR THE EXTENSION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

Statement of work done at the Out-Station in Chipping Sodbury and Thornbury Rural Districts in the year ending 31st Decr. 1925.

T A B L E 2.  
Attendances  
(all groups)

Quarter No. of Openings Ending of Out-Stations	Cases treated (all groups)				TOTAL	Attendances (all groups)				TOTAL	Cases seen by Specialists				Operations.										
	Almondsbury	Ch. Sodbury	Thornbury	Berkeley		Almondsbury	Chipping S.	Thornbury	Berkeley		Almondsbury	Ch. Sodbury	Thornbury	Berkeley		TOTAL									
31. 3.25	24	23	14	19	80	86	56	161	110	413	240	121	365	316	1042										
30. 6.25	16	24	13	22	75	74	61	107	82	324	205	137	189	195	726										
30. 9.25	16	35	13	52	116	56	41	62	86	245	142	112	105	225	584										
31.12.25	24	19	14	37	94	76	49	104	126	355	221	82	237	328	868										
Totals 1925	80	101	54	130	365	292	207	434	404	1337	808	452	896	1064	3220										
Totals 1924	81	127	53	109	370	158	136	292	199	783	700	551	901	1115	3267										
Totals 1923						143	204	340	162	849	540	611	570	232	1953										





## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

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Medical Officer of Health, Mr. T. Rhind, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.  
D.P.H.(Camb.)

who is also School Medical Inspector under the County Council.

Sanitary Inspector. Mr. F. W. Davies, P.A.S.I. Mem. of Mun.  
Cy.Engs. A.R.San. I.

Assistant under Housing Acts. Mr. Harold Dimery A.R.San I.

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### Professional Nursing in the Home.

Practically every parish has a District Nurse who also acts as a Midwife: all but two of the Nursing Associations are affiliated to the County Nursing Associations. No special nurses are provided for the ordinary infectious diseases. Measles however can be nursed under certain conditions by the District Nurses.

The Board of Guardians subscribe annually to each Nursing Association.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. The West Gloucestershire Water Co. supply a good part of the District, their water being laid on to 1014 houses, besides stand-pipes. Berkeley has its own water supply. The supplies in both these cases being sufficient and constant. Where the Company's water is not supplied, the inhabitants are dependant upon well water.

### Rivers and Streams.

During the year the County Council have taken exception to the small amount of drainage from the Town of Thornbury going into a stream running through agricultural land towards the Severn, the amount as shown by analysis of the stream, is not sufficient to cause pollution to any practical extent. A special report upon the drainage of Thornbury has been presented to you, also a copy of which has been sent to the County Council.



A copy was also given to the Medical Inspector from the Ministry of health, who was enquiring into other matters, so that further discussion of the matter need not be entered into here.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

As stated previously a special report on the drainage of Thornbury has recently been made and presented. Improvements in the guttering of the streets has been made in the Town of Thornbury, also relaying of parts of the sewers in the Town of Berkeley during the last few years. Part of the parish of Hinton is sewerred, the outfall being to the River Severn.

#### Closet Accommodation.

As is usual in Rural Districts this is either of the water closet, pail closet, or privy type, according to the type of property and situation. The exact number of each in the District it is not possible to know without considerable expenditure of time, but every endeavour is made to do away with the privy midden type where possible, and substitute the pail or water closet type.

Scavenging. This is carried out in the towns of Thornbury, Berkeley, and the parish of Hinton, and negotiations are now being carried on to do so in Henbury, by the purchase of a quarry as a tip, and to arrange with a Contractor for the removal of refuse weekly.

During the year Parish Councils generally were asked to try and arrange "tips" for the deposit of refuse by the people, instead of allowing it to be dumped here, there, and everywhere. I am glad to say that many have arranged to do so, and I hope that this may eventually lead them to see the further advantage of systematic collection.

#### Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.

There are thirty four slaughter houses in the District





two of which are licenced annually. All these are very regularly visited, and kept under observation, and since the new Regulations have been issued, considerable improvement has been made in the structural condition of some, and more care exercised in their general cleanliness.

#### Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

There are 474 Milk Producers and Sellers in the District, a large number to be efficiently inspected and controlled by your Inspector, but in spite of this, 294 inspections were made during the year, as this inspection becomes more stringent, it will be a question open for discussion, whether some further assistance will not be necessary.

#### Offensive Trades.

The only one in the District is that of Gut-scraping in a small way at a large slaughter house at Berkeley, it is carried on in part of the premises shut off from the rest, and no nuisance in any way exists.

#### Housing. (1) General Housing conditions in the Area.

As in most areas, the housing shortage appears to affect all classes of the community, but is naturally most felt amongst the smaller wage earners, who have of necessity to crowd together in the smaller houses.

The middle class shortage has to some extent been met by the subsidy to builders, and to owner occupiers, but as I have pointed out before, this does not to any appreciable extent, affect the general labourer.

The Housing Scheme of 1919 helped to some extent, but again the rents charged are so high, that they are more or less a burden upon those occupying them. The cost of building being now down to about half what it was in 1919, and the financial provisions of the 1924 Act make it more possible to build, and to let at a more reasonable rent, so that some of the smaller wage earners, are now





at last receiving some benefit. You have taken up building under this Act with enthusiasm, and will I am sure as long as the financial help remains as it is, continue to build in various parishes. Table 4. gives a summary of the houses built since 1919. The overcrowding is generally felt in the lack of bedroom accommodation, so many of the cottages having only two bedrooms, my report to you in 1919 showed, Thornbury 38%, Alveston 53%, Berkeley 66%, these are fairly representative of the whole District, and until this kind of shortage is relieved, overcrowding must still continue, as it is impossible to build sufficient new houses to cope with it. Personally I have always held the view and advocated it, that some of the existing cottages could have this extra bedroom added to them, at a comparatively small cost, but of great benefit and comfort to the occupiers, for when all is said and done, one's outlook on life depends very materially upon the amount and especially the quality of the sleep one gets.

#### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk supply. We have not had any complaints from neighbouring Authorities as to the condition of the milk going into their area from your District, which is satisfactory, considering the amount sent, which is considerable as shown by the large number of Producers on the Register. The inspection is carried out as far as it is possible with the staff available, and I have no reason to think that milk producers as a body, do not realise the importance of producing clean milk, and as means of improving the present conditions are brought to their notice, will accept them; it is a matter of education, and elimination of the old and prejudiced worker.

The question of Tuberculosis milk, is one that in my opinion cannot be undertaken by small Local Authorities, with limited staffs, it should be undertaken by a Central Authority, as a definite scheme.



THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

T A B L E 4.

PARISH	Council Houses 1919 Act.	Subsidy for Pri- vate En- terprise 1919 Act	Private Enter- prise 1919-1925 without Subsidy.	Subsidy for Private En- terprise 1923-1925 Act	Council Houses under 1924 Act in course of construction	Houses Sanctioned for con- struction under 1924 Act, during 1926. 6	Proposed in 1926 under 1924 Act.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Almondsbury							
Alveston	6	3	20	9	12		8
Berkeley			6	7			
Charfield	10		1	1		16	
Henbury	8	2	4	3	12		
Hinton	11		3				
Littleton			3				
Olveston		1	6	1			
Rangeworthy	8		1	3			
Redwick &							
Northwick			9		8		
Thornbury		2	2				20
Tockington	16			11			
Tytherington			2	2	12	4	
Oldbury			1				
Hamfallow			1				
Falfield			2	2			
TOTAL	59	8	97	67	44	20	28



# GENERAL STATISTICS

T A B L E 5.

## 1. General Statistics.

Area (acres) 64,241.

Population (1921) 18,900

Number of inhabited houses (1921) 4,437 .

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 4,516.

Rateable value \_120,936.

Sum represented by a penny rate £503.

## 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total	M.	F.	
Births.	} Legitimate	... 324	161	163	Birth Rate R.G. 171
	} Illegitimate		9	7	
Deaths	...	221	124	97	Death Rate R.G. 11.6

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:-  
 { from sepsis -  
 { " other causes 1.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:-  
 Legitimate 13. Illegitimate 2. Total 15.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..... 2. 2  
 Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 1  
 Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age Nil.

## 3. Notifiable Diseases during the year.

Disease.		Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	...	...		
Scarlet Fever	...	...	22	
Enteric Fever (including Parathyphoid				
Puerperal Fever...	...	...		
Pneumonia	...	...	34	7
Other diseases generally notifiable (specify disease) Erysipelas		8		
Other diseases notifiable locally ...				
Tuberculosis:-				
(a)				
	} M ...	...	12	7
Pulmonary	} F ...	...	4	3
	} Total	...	16.	10.
(b)			==	==
Nonpulmonary	} M	...	3	2
	} F.	...	1	
	} Total	...	4.	2.

		Cases		Vision
		Notified	Treated	
Ophthalmia				
Neonatorum				
		At home.	In hospital.	unimpaired
		2	1	2







# T A B L E 5. continued

4. Sickness during year

5. Hospitals and other Institutions available for the District.

(a) Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council:

1. Tuberculosis	...	No. of Beds	...
2. Maternity	...	No. of Beds	...
3. Children	...	No. of Beds.	Local Hospitals.
4. Fever	...	No. of Beds.	(Mangotsfield (Isolation Hosp:
5. Smallpox	.....	No. of Beds	8.
6. Other	...	No. of Beds	...

(b) Ambulance Facilities: (a) For Infectious Cases. Warmley R.D.C.  
(b) For Non-infectious & accident cases. None.

6. List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health.

7. Sanitary Administration.

(1) Water Supply.

- (a) Is there deficiency in any part? No.
- (b) Has there been any change in the existing sources of supply? No.
- (c) Has any application for a loan been made? No.
- (d) No. of new connections with public supply. 18.
- (e) No. of wells sunk, or improved sources of supply provided. 8.
- (f) No. of wells closed. 1.
- (g) No. of samples taken for examination. 6

(2) Sewerage and Drainage.

- (a) In what parishes, if any, is there need for
  - (1) A sewerage system, none at present.
  - (2) Improvements in existing sewerage - none at present
  - (3) Improvements in sewerage disposal - do.
- (b) Has any application for a loan been made? No.
- (c) No. of houses in each parish newly connected with sewers? None.
- (d) No. of W.C.'s newly supplied with flushing cisterns. 11.
- (e) No. of earth closets, pail closets, or improved privies constructed. 27.
- (f) No. of notices served to empty "Privy Vaults". 1
- (g) No. of privy vaults abolished. 3

(3) Refuse Disposal.

- (a) In what parishes have arrangements been made for the removal or disposal of house refuse? Thornbury, Berkeley, Hinton, including Sharpness, Purton and Brookend.
- (b) What changes in the collection or disposal were made during 1926.

(4) Nos. Inspected of each of the following.

	No. on. Register	No. In- Inspected	Total No. of Inspections
(a) Common Lodging Houses	1.	1	4
(b) Slaughter Houses	34	34	(Most of them weekly)
(c) Bakehouses	24	24	48
(d) Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops	474	264	294
(e) Canal Boats	-	-	-
(f) Workshops	144	76	97
(g) Residences of out-workers	-	-	-



7. Sanitary Administration (continued)

(5) - General.

- (a) No. of complaints received. 19
- (b) No. of nuisances reported to District Council. 43
  - 1. Total 43. 2. Swine. 3.
- (c) Total number of nuisances abated. 37
- (d) Total number of preliminary notices served. 43
- (e) Total number of Statutory notices served. 9
- (f) Total number of summonses taken out. 1
- (g) Total number of convictions 1.
- (h) Number of houses disinfected 26.
- (i) Methods of disinfection used. Formalin & sulphur Candles.

8. Public Health Staff Qualifications.

- (1) Dr. T. Rhind, M.O.H. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. D.P.H
- (2) Mr. Frederick William Davies, P. A. S. L. ~~Med.~~ of Eng.  
Sanitary Inspector & Cy. Engrs. A.R.S.I.
- (3) Others:-

Mr. Harold Dimery, A.R.San.I. (Assistant for Housing Schemes)

9. Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year 63.

- (a) Total 63.
- (b) As part of a municipal housing scheme 8.

1. Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection - (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health of Housing Acts) 41.

2. No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District Act. 1910. 12.

3. No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state injurious to health.

4. No. of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 12

2. Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 38

See below. A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

- 1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 18.
- 2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:-
  - (a) by owners 16.
  - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners.
- 3. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.
  - (a) by owners 5.
  - (b) By Local Authorities in default of owners.

C. Proceedings under sections 17 & 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act. 1909

- (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.

\* 3. Action under Statutory Powers.



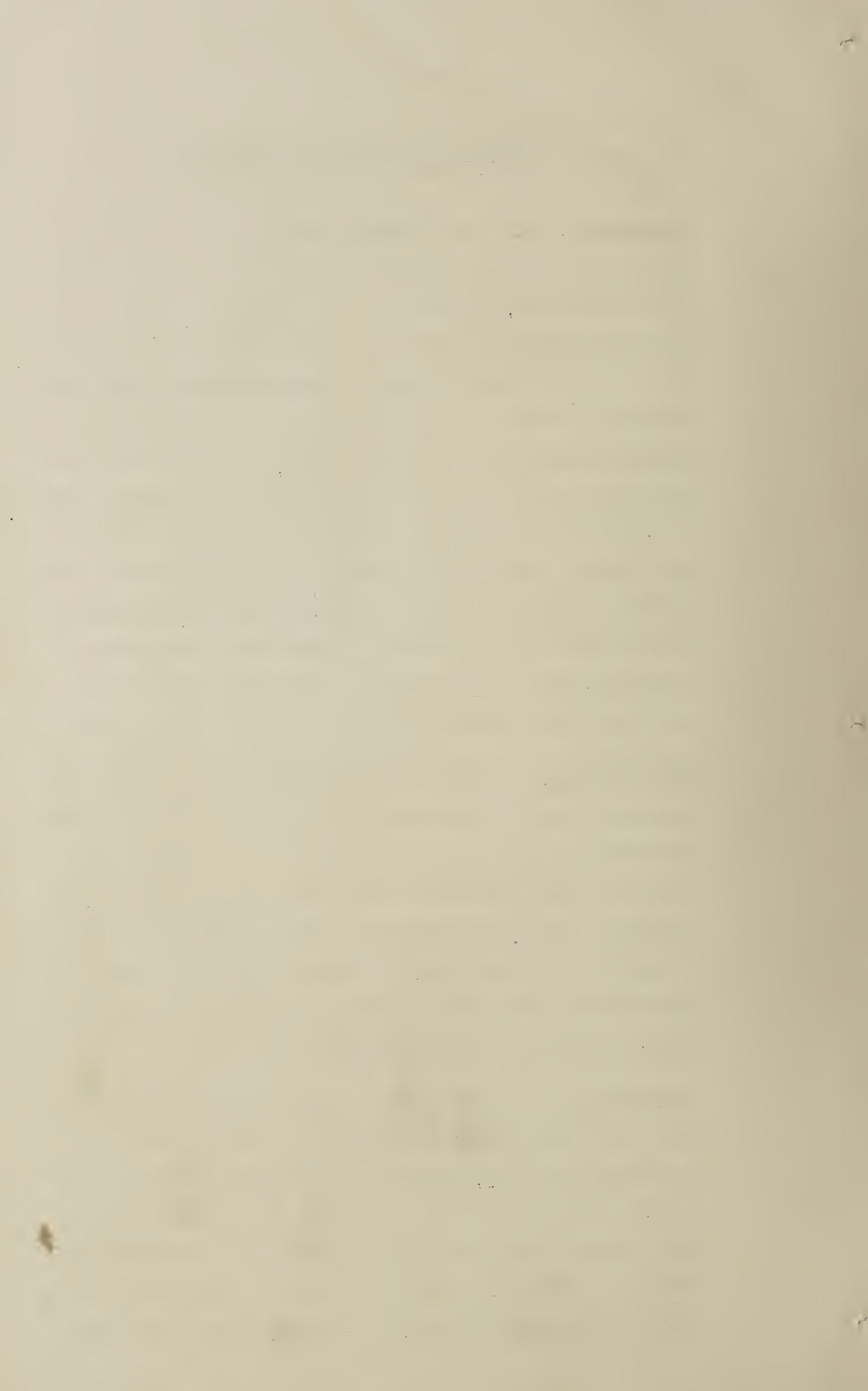


INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY  
=====

Diphtheria. The one striking and noticeable feature of 1925, is that there was not one case of diphtheria notified in the District, and as far as my records go, this is the only occurrence since 1892, in which year no cases occurred. Up to 1915 the disease had been fairly constant, from time to time outbreaks in different parishes taking place, since then there has been a steady decline, the mortality also has been dropping during the last three quinquennial periods, i.e. in 1911-1915 period, there were 10 deaths, 1916-1920, two deaths, 1921-1925 no deaths, a most satisfactory state, this is partly due to the lessened prevalence, and partly to the prompt use of Diphtheria Antitoxin, which can immediately, and at any time, be procured by doctors from your Sanitary Inspector, who always keeps some in stock.

Scarlet Fever. This disease does not show any inclination to lessen as diphtheria does, during the year we had 22 cases, a slight increase over 1924; this disease has assumed a mild character, which makes it difficult in many cases to detect its true nature, and so facilitates its spread, on the other hand, the mortality is very slight, only three deaths from it taking place during the last 15 years, one in each quinquennial period.

Small Pox: I am pleased to say so far this District has not been visited by this disease. We were fortunate in escaping during 1923, whilst neighbouring Districts to the North, East and West were affected. As a precaution, I had posters put up all over the District advising vaccination, of which 1486, either primary or revaccinations took place at the public expense, of the number of those done





privately I have no record, but the number no doubt was considerable; we also made Chicken Pox notifiable as a precaution, 25 cases were notified by doctors, and many by Headteachers and District Nurses. These were all visited by myself.

Enteric Fever, also appears a declining disease, one case occurred in 1923, imported from a neighbouring District, and one in 1917.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Sixteen cases were notified in 1925 as against 7 in 1924, but on the whole the average number appears to be lowering.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Two cases occurred in 1925 as in 1924, but fortunately no permanent damage resulted to the eyes of the babies affected.

Pneumonia. This disease appears to keep a steady level every year, fortunately the mortality is gradually lessening.

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THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Notifications and Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Diseases	Deaths												Deaths												Total cases	Removed to Hospital.	Admitted to Sanatoria	Discharged from Sanatoria	Total deaths															
	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	Deaths	4 - 5 years	Deaths	5 - 10 years	Deaths	10 - 15 years	Deaths	15 - 20 years	Deaths	20 - 35 years	Deaths	35 - 45 years	Deaths	45 - 65 years	Deaths	65 & over	Deaths																							
Scarlet Fever				1		2	15		3													22							2															
Enteric Fever																																												
Pneumonia	3	5		3		1	7		1													34							8															
Erysipelas																																												
Malaria																																												
Measles		2																																										
Whooping Cough																																												
Tuberculosis M.							1																																					
Pulmonary F.																																												
Tuberculosis M.																																												
Non-pulmonary F.																																												
Total	3	6	4	4	3	3	26	4	4	3	4	3	1	10	6	6	1	13	8	5	2	86	-	11	9	23																		
																									Ophthalmia Neonatorum																			
																									Cases Notified					Treated in Hospital					at home					Deaths.				
																									1					1					1					2				

Cases Notified Hospital 1  
 Treated in Hospital 1  
 at home 1  
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum  
 Vision Impaired -  
 Not Impaired 2  
 Deaths.



THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT  
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TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE NO. 7.

1925

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
.1			1					
5	1							
10			1	1				
15	2		1				1	
20	2				1			
25		3				3		
35	2						1	
45	2	1			4			
55	2							
65 & upward	1				2			
Total	12	4	3	1	7	3	2	-





THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

T A B L E 8.

A comparison of Mortality from the commoner infectious diseases, and some other causes of death in the three Quinquennial periods 1925-1921, 1920-1916, 1915-1911.

Diseases	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	Average	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	Average	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	Average
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Measles	2	-	-	1	-	.2	-	-	-	1	4	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	.0	-	-	-	1	-	.2	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	1	1	-	2	.4	-	2	-	1	1	.2
Whooping Cough	1	-	2	2	4	.2	2	-	1	-	-	1.2	3	-	-	-	2	1.6
Enteric Fever	1	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	1	-	-	.2	1	1	-	-	-	.2
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	2	8	4	2	3.2	4	1	6	2	-	2.6
under 2 years	-	-	-	1	1	0	-	-	1	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Puerperal	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fever	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	10	4	8	12	12	9.2	14	16	14	21	19	16.8	9	14	14	20	17	13.8
Influenza	9	8	12	10	3	8.4	2	12	42	8	11	15	18	4	9	4	2	7.4
Cancer	26	34	16	24	26	25.2	21	29	26	22	23	24.2	25	26	26	24	22	23.8
Pneumonia	7	10	7	8	8	8	14	12	19	19	18	16.4	11	6	14	14	10	10.4
Accidents &	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	7	6	9	15	14	10.2	12	9	14	14	5	9.6
Injuries	13	8	12	10	14	2	1	2	..	-	-	.6	-	4	4	4	3	2.4
Suicides	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	71	66	60	71	69	67.4	53	80	122	92	93	90	83	64	79	83	63	74.4



THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

T A B L E 9.

A comparison of the Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the years 1921 to 1925, with those received during the previous two Quinquennial periods.

Diseases	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	Average	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	Average	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	Average
Measles																		
German Measles	22	14	37	8	23	20.8	28	18	5	17	10	15.6	58	58	19	18	30	33.6
Small Pox	-	7	2	4	4	3.4	9	11	7	4	4	7	49	49	26	29	24	26.8
Scarlet Fever	8	3	5	5	2	4.6	6	3	5	6	9	5.8	9	9	12	11	16	12.4
Diphtheria	-	-	1	-	-	.2	-	-	-	1	-	.2	2	2	1	1	7	2.6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	.2	-	1	-	-	-	.2	1	-	-	-	-	.2
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary	16	7	16	20	24	16.6	23	20	13	14	27	19.4	30	27	36	35	-	32
Tuberculosis	4	4	5	11	3	5.4	6	5	3	5	6	5.4	4	11	14	-	-	9.6
Other forms of	-	2	-	-	1	.6	-	-	-	-	2	.4	-	1	-	-	-	.2
Tuberculosis	2	2	1	-	1	1.2	1	2	3	-	-	1.2	2	1	-	-	-	.6
Pneumonia	34	36	22	41	21	30.8	32	28	-	-	-	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encaphalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	83	75	114	89	81	83.8	105	89	36	47	58	85.6	157	158	108	94	77	118





Study of Table 10. showing the cases reported in the County, under the Tuberculosis Orders, 1925, are instructive, in so far as it shows the amount of Tuberculosis amongst cattle, out of 182 animals slaughtered on suspicion no less than 176 were Tuberculous, 119 showed emaciation, which means an advanced stage, how many and how long had these animals been giving tuberculous milk? I wonder.

In your own District only six cases are recorded, two being advanced, and four not advanced.

Under the Tuberculosis Order 1925 (No. 2), if there is any possibility of part of the carcass being fit for human consumption, I am notified, and then inspect the carcass, generally in company with the Veterinary Inspector, and give my certificate for the use of any part that may be used, on one occasion I was able to pass the whole of the carcass, but the price obtained for these carcasses "under suspicion" and somewhat disfigured by cutting about, is so small, that the advisability of doing so is open to doubt from a financial point of view; on two other occasions, I have been able to pass part of the carcasses.

MEAT: The inspection of Slaughterhouses is carried out by your Sanitary Inspector, and very efficiently so, as most of them are visited once a week, also the shops are visited from time to time, and the cold storage arrangements inspected.

Meat condemned and destroyed.

37 Pigs' heads. Tuberculous  
 3 Pigs (Erysipelas)  
 4 Pigs' lungs, Tuberculous  
 1 Heifer, all destroyed Tuberculous  
 20 Fluky livers.

Slaughterhouses in use in the District at dates mentioned.

Registered	In 1920	In Jan . 1925	In Dec. 1925
"	15	32	33
Licensed	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	16	33	35
	=====	=====	=====





# T A B L E      10.

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## TUBERCULOSIS ORDERS    1925

The number of cases reported in the County of Gloucester under the Tuberculosis Orders 1925 up to the 31st December 1925 is 256. They have been dealt with as follows:-

	Period 1st-30th September	Quarter ended 31st December 1925	TOTAL TO 31ST December
Animals slaughtered	37	145	182
Animals which died	2	-	22
Cases in which there was no proof of Tuberculosis	19	53	72
	58	198	256

The total number of cases in which diagnosis was aided by use of Tuberculin test    -24

As regards the 182 animals slaughtered, the results of the Post-mortem examination are as follows:-

Affected with Tuberculosis - Advanced	...	89
"              "              "              not advanced	...	87
Not affected with Tuberculosis	...	6
		182
		=====

The 176 animals found on post-mortem to have been suffering from Tuberculosis, may, with respect to the nature of the disease, be classified as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	...	31
Giving Tuberculous Milk	...	...	3
Tuberculosis emaciation	...	...	119
Affected with Tuberculosis, but not as above	...	...	6
			176
			=====

	Thornbury R. District.	Chipping Sodbury R. District.
Advanced Tuberculosis	2	6
Not Advanced       "	4	8
Not affected	nil	nil



The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. Under the above order I went through the Register of Tuberculosis cases, and visited personally all those who had in any way, connection with the milk industry, and pointed out to them the desirability of not doing so.

After consulting Dr. Dickson, the County Tuberculosis Officer, on the cases, I did not feel justified in sending them the Statutory Notice, owing to the difficulty of proving a bacteriological infection.

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# T A B L E 11.

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## THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

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on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

in connection with

### 1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors  
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of:-	
		Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories ... (including Factory Laundries)	9	2	
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	93	1	
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers premi- ses)	4		
Total	106	3	

### 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Found (2)	Remedies (3)	Number of Defects.	
			Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of offences in respect to which prosecu- tions were in- stituted.
Nuisances under Public Health Acts				
Want of cleanliness	1	1		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	2	2		
Offences under the Fac- tory & Workshops Acts:-Mil.				
Total ...	3	3.		





# CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

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## COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT.

Parishes of Chipping Sodbury, Old Sodbury, Little Sodbury, Westerleigh, Pucklechurch, Wapley, Dodington, Dyrham, Abson & Wick, Doynton, Cold Ashton, Marshfield, West Littleton, Tormarton, Acton Turville, Great Badminton, Horton, Hawkesbury, Alderley, Wickwar, Yate, Frampton Cotterell, Iron Acton, Winterbourne, Filton and Stoke Gifford.

## CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

Ald. Henry Matthews, C.C. J.P. Winterbourne.

## CLERK TO COUNCIL.

R. Wilson Esq., O.B.E., Chipping Sodbury

## Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. T. Rhind, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

## Sanitary Inspectors & Surveyors.

Mr. W. H. Williams, A.M.I.S.E., A.R.S.L.

Mr. H. S. Hale, A.R.S.L., M.S.J.A

## ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	Adopted 1909
Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 Part 111	1897
Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 (certain Sects)	1897 & 1923
Bye-laws in force in the District.	1923

## IN REGARD TO NEW STREETS & BUILDINGS.

Rural	Adopted 1923
Urban (3 Parishes)	1923
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order 1885-6	1892.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1901.	1911.	1921.
Area of District (Acres)	69,736	69,736	69,736
Number of Inhabited houses,	4,888	4,920	4,911
Average number of persons per house	4.5	4.26	4.3
Total Population	22,104	20,955	21,150



## CHIPPING SODBURY

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### Natural and Social conditions of the Area

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The chief and main occupation of the District is agriculture; stone quarrying however is now to an increasing extent taking place, especially in the parishes of Winterbourne, Chipping Sodbury, and Wick. In the Parish of Filton, the large Bristol Aeroplane works and aerodrome are situated, Recently the Aeroplane works of Messrs. Parnell have started at Yate, in buildings which during the war, were Government Aeroplane repair works. Coalmining takes place at Frampton Cotterell, Coalpit Heath, and Pucklechurch, this being the chief industry of these parishes.

### VITAL STATISTICS:

During the year 1925 276 deaths of people actually belonging to the District took place, giving a death rate of 12.5 per 1000 inhabitants. This is slightly higher than the average of the past five years, which is 11.8, and that for England and Wales as a whole, which is 12.2. The chief causes were, as is generally the case, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, bronchitis and cancer. The large proportion of the deaths, viz. 201 were above the age of 45 years and 145 of these were 65 years and over. The number of deaths under 1 year is 20, giving the rate of 52 per 1000 births, this compares favourably with that for England and Wales which is 75, still I feel this is too high, especially as the majority of these occur during the first month of life, generally from prematurity of birth, which might have possibly been prevented if advice had been obtained earlier. The death from Enteric Fever, was of a patient in the Gloucester Asylum, who belongs to this District,



CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Causes of Mortality at all  
Causes of mortality at all ages during 1925.

Diseases.	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3	4	5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	All ages
Enteric Fever									1		2		3
Measles					1	1			1				3
Whooping Cough		1		1									2
Diphtheria			1								1		2
Influenza								1			5	9	15
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System				1		1	1	2	4	2	1		12
Other Tuberculous Diseases									1				1
Cancer	1								1	1	6	17	26
Diabetes												1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage										1	2	13	16
Heart Disease									1	1	10	29	41
Arterio-sclerosis												25	25
Bronchitis	2										3	18	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	3	1			3	1	2	3	1	2		16
Other Respiratory diseases											4	2	6
Appendicitis & typhlitis							1		1				2
Acute & Chronic Nephritis											5	6	11
Puerperal sepsis									2				2
Other Accidents or diseases of Parturition									1				1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth	14												14
Suicide											2		2
Other deaths from violence	2							1	3		2	2	10
Other defined diseases	1	1				2				4	11	23	42
Total	22	4	2	2	1	7	3	5	19	10	56	145	276





# CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

## General Vital Statistics for the Years 1916 to 1925

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in District		Deaths of Non-Residents registered in District	Deaths of Residents not registered in District	Net Deaths belonging to District			
		Nett		At all ages				Under 1 yr. of age			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 births registered	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1916	For D. R. 21032 For B.R. 20869	356	16.9	313	16.1	6	31	20	56	338	17.5
1917	For B.R. 18721	309	14.8	208	14.9	12	27	22	71	299	15.8
1918	For B.R. 21536 For D.R. 19221	313	14.5	334	17.3	89	29	21	67	274	14.2
1919	For B.R. 20077 For D.R. 19272	355	17.6	296	15.3	68	29	24	67	257	13.3
1920	20039	499	24.9	254	12.6	55	29	40	80	230	11.4
1921	21150	384	18.1	253	11.9	36	33	31	80	250	11.8
1922	21320	385	18	275	12.8	38	32	14	36	269	12.1
1923	21580	397	18.3	230	10.6	37	27	20	50	220	10.1
1924	21970	357	16.2	301	13.7	48	27	20	58	280	12.7
1925	22010	379	17.8	284	12.9	52	44	20	52	276	12.5



The births numbered 198 male and 195 female, a total of 379 giving a rate of 17.8 per 1000 population. This is higher than 1924, but about the average for the past five years, but is lower than that for England and Wales, which is 18.3 per 1000 population.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

- (1) Tuberculosis: The Gloucestershire County Council provide beds at Standish House, Stroud, and at Over Hospital, Gloucester, and Cashes Green Hospital, Stroud.
- (2) Maternity Beds for these cases can be arranged for when required at the Cottage Hospitals at Chipping Sodbury and Hambrook.
- (3) Children Apart from the Hospitals mentioned above, the large Children's Hospital, and General Hospitals at Bristol accept cases from this District.
- (4) Small Pox: The Cottage and Hospital on the Ridings at Chipping Sodbury can accommodate up to 8 patients; this is useful as a nucleus or for the first batch of cases but would of course be useless in an epidemic. The water supply here being a well, would not allow of much extension, but it might be possible to get the West Glos. Water Co. to run a main up across the Common should extension of buildings be necessary at any time. A more satisfactory arrangement would be for a joint Hospital for the whole of the Southern end of the County. The upkeep of these small hospitals is not commensurate with their value.

#### Hospitals:

Fever: The above small pox hospital is used for ordinary fever cases, but only one disease can be isolated at a time, owing to the limited amount and distribution of the accommodation. I have refrained from advising you to extend the



Hospital, for the reason that I still hope and believe that eventually a joint Hospital area will be formed for the whole of the Southern part of the County; the previous objections of distance for the patient to travel and for their friends to travel to see them, has now disappeared, owing to motor transport generally, in the shape of Motor Ambulances, and Motor Bus routes.

Ambulance facilities:

- (a) For infectious cases. The Red Cross Ambulance is used, and disinfected after each use.
- (b) The same is used for accidents.

Clinics and treatment centres:

The Maternity and child welfare Centre, and the School Clinic are held at the Chipping Sodbury Memorial Cottage Hospital, the attendances at which are shown on Table ; Tuberculosis cases can also be seen here by appointment with the Tuberculosis medical officer.

Public Health Officers:

Dr. T. Rhind, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. W. H. Williams, A.M.I.S.E., A.R.S.I.,  
Sanitary Inspector

Mr. H. S. Hale, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
Sanitary Inspector

Miss Searle, Clark

Professional Nursing in the Home:

General The various District Nursing Associations arrange for the general home nursing, these are affiliated to the County Association, and receive annual grants from the Board of Guardians. Cases of Measles can be nursed by them under certain rules laid down by the County Association.





Midwives: These are under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary circumstances of the Area.

Water: The West Gloucestershire Water Co. supply 2,916 houses in the District; and the Village of Hillosley has its own public supply, probably another 100 houses, so that about 3000 houses have a public supply, leaving roughly 1400 dependant upon Wells, these are mainly in the Hill Area. No deficiency has been complained of during recent years, the West Glos. service being much improved during the last 3 or 4 years, their supply being now constant.

Rivers and Streams: The small River Frome which runs through from Old Sodbury, Chipping Sodbury, Yate, and then on through your district, till it reaches Mangotsfield, has from time to time been under complaint by the County Council, for receiving sewage from Chipping Sodbury and Old Sodbury. That an infringement of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act does take place, no one denies, but from inspection and from analyses taken, detrimental pollution does not occur; and no nuisance arises from what gets into the stream. What does happen, is that the Mill Race and the Grist Mill Pond get foul from deposit, and smell during the summer. I have recently reported upon the matter, and am now preparing a report, upon what I consider should be done to remedy the state of affairs. As your late Medical Officer of Health, the late Dr. Bond has said, it is a difficult point to decide, when a small community should be put to a large expense, owing to a technical infringement of the Rivers Pollution Act, which does not give rise to any nuisance dangerous to health. This is the point as far as Chipping Sodbury is concerned, where you have a small community, from which the levy of a penny rate brings in £13 per annum. The burden of an expensive sewerage scheme would be intolerable. At the same time improvements can be made at



the cost of a few hundred pounds.

The Boyd Stream at Wick was for some years under constant complaint owing to the colouring matter from the Ochre works getting into it. Three years ago, a large settling pond was made, with a weir, this has materially improved the condition of the stream and no further complaints have been made.

Closet Accommodation: As in all Rural Areas the Sanitary Accommodation varies according to the locality and type of dwelling. The larger houses having waterclosets, and the others the privy or earth bucket systems. Wherever it is found, through defective conditions, that privies are a nuisance, conversion to the bucket system is enforced.

Drainage and Sewerage: A considerable amount of work has been done to improve the drainage of the houses in the district, especially of the Council Houses built under the 1919 Housing Act. Many of these systems were found ineffective, although passed and agreed upon by the Regional office in Bristol; and on account of this advice and approval, financial help is being allowed by the Government for their alteration.

(1) The Winterbourne Down Houses, have now all been connected up and drained to a Sewerage plant, at some distance away; this is acting satisfactorily, and no nuisance arises, the cost being £ 1600!

(2) The Stoke Gifford Houses, have also been connected up to a proper system of tanks and filter, with revolving distributor, and this acts satisfactorily; the cost being £ 460 .

(3) The sewerage conditions at The Watleys End, Winterbourne, Woodhouse Lane, and Frampton End, Frampton Cotterell, and Mays Hill, Coalpit Heath, have all proved inefficient, and after protracted negotiations with the Ministry of Health, are now to be put in order; all plans, etc. being in order, and





contracts accepted I am pleased to say the work will be begun forthwith, the cost being:- Mays Hill £146; Woodhouse Lane, £438, Frampton Cotterell £438, and Watleys End £365.

Acton Turville: The epidemic of diphtheria in this parish in 1920, called my attention to the open Sewer running across a pasture field, where dairy cows were grazed, this being unsatisfactory, it was piped in, and a tank and filter placed at the far end, this has worked quite satisfactorily, and no nuisance has arisen since.

Scavenging. Except in the parish of Filton there is no system of scavenging in the District; most of the Parish Councils have provided "Tip" for the disposal of refuse, after being asked to do so by the District Council; this prevents the indiscriminate throwing about which is so common in rural areas.

The privies and cesspools are emptied and cleansed by the occupiers, who are mostly alive to their own interest to keep them clean and sanitary.



# GENERAL STATISTICS

T A B L E 2.

## 1. General Statistics.

Area (acres) 69,736

Population (1921) 21,150

Number of inhabited houses (1921) 4911

Number of families or separate occupants (1921) 5015.

Rateable value £163,000.

Sum represented by a penny rate £500.

## 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total	M	F.	
Births	(Legitimate	379	191	188)	Birth Rate
	(Illegitimate	14	7	7)	
Deaths	...	276	138	133	Death Rate
	...	...	...	...	
					R.G. 17.8
					R.G. 12.2

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:-  
 (from sepsis 2.  
 ( " other causes 1.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:-  
 Legitimate 18. Illegitimate 2. Total 20.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 3  
 " " Whooping Cough (all ages) 2  
 " " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) -

## 3. Notifiable Diseases during the Year

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	8	6	3
Scarlet Fever	47	4	
Enteric Fever (including Parathyroid)			
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1
Pneumonia	8	1	
Other diseases generally noti-fiable.			
Erysipelas	6	-	-
Other diseases notifiable locally. Tuberculosis:-			
(a) )M.	10	3	6
)F.	17	5	6
Total	27	8	12
(b) Nonpulmonary. (M.	5	2	
(F	6	4	1
Total	11	6	1



## Cases

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Notified.	Treated		Vision Unimpaired
		At home.	In hospital	
	1	1		1

### 5. Hospitals and other Institutions available for the District.

(a) Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

(1) Tuberculosis	...	No. of Beds	
(2) Maternity	...	No. of Beds	
(3) Children	...	No. of Beds	
(4) Fever	...	No. of Beds.	6.
(5) Small Pox	...	No. of Beds	6
(6) Other	...	No. of Beds	-

(b) Ambulance Facilities: (a) For infectious cases. Red Cross.  
(b) For non-infectious " do.  
or accident "

### 7. Sanitary Administration.

#### (1) Water Supply.

- (a) Is there deficiency in any part. No.
- (b) Has there been any change in the existing source of supply No.
- (c) Has any application for a Loan been made No.
- (d) Number of new connections West Glos. Water Co. to supply.
- (e) Number of wells sunk, or improved sources of supply provided 3.
- (f) Number of wells closed. -
- (g) Number of samples taken for examination -

#### (2) Sewerage and Drainage.

- (a) In what parishes, if any, is there need for
  - (1) A sewerage system
  - (2) Improvements in existing sewerage. Ch.Sodbury
  - (3) Improvements in sewage disposal. Wickwar.
- (b) Has any application for a Loan been made?
  - (1) Amount £220
  - (2) Purpose. Renovation & Repair of Existing Work.
- (c) Number of houses in each parish (Filton, 86,  
newly connected with Sewers (Wickwar 1, Yate 2,  
(C.Sodbury 1
- (d) Number of W.C's newly supplied with flushing cistern -
- (e) Number of earth closets, pail closets, or improved privies constructed 9.
- (f) Number of notices served to empty "Privy Vaults" 4
- (g) Number of privy vaults abolished 7.

#### (3) Refuse Disposal.

- (a) In what parishes have arrangements been made for the removal or disposal of house refuse? Filton, C.Sodbury, Frampton Cotterell, Winterbourne.
- (b) What changes in the collection or disposal were made during 192? Alteration of Site of Tip at Filton and change of Contractor.





# Sanitary administration (Continued)

## (4) Numbers Inspected of each of the following:

	No. on Register	No. In- spected.	Total No. of Inspections
(a) Common Lodging Houses			
(b) Slaughter Houses	48	47	429
(c) Bakehouses	26	26	57
(d) Dairies, Cowsheds, Milk shops	307	235	428
(f) Workshops	164	103	149
(g) Residences of out-workers	49	25	28

## (5) General.

(a) Number of complaints received	157
(b) Number of nuisances reported to Dist. Council	
(1) Total	158
(2) Swine	176
(c) Total number of nuisances abated	138
(d) Total number of preliminary notices served	nil
(f) Total number of summonses taken out.	2
(e) Total number of Statutory notices served	-
(g) Total number of convictions	70
(h) Number of houses disinfected	
(i) Methods of disinfection used	Fumigation by formin lamp.

## 8. Public Health Staff.

	Qualifications
(1) Medical Officer of Health.	
Dr. T. Rhind	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.D.P.H.
(2) Sanitary Inspector.	
Mr. W.H. Williams	A.M.I.S.E., A.R. San. I
(3) Mr. H. S. Hale,	A.R.S.I. M.S.I.A
Miss Searle, (Clerk)	

## 9. Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year.	In course of erection at end of year.
(a) Total	134
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme.	47.

### 1. Unfit dwellinghouses.

Inspection - (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	113
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Dist.) Regulations, 1910.	68
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	21

### 2. Remedy of defects without Service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their Officers.	19
--	----



3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing,  
Town Planning etc. Act, 1919.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of  
which notices were served requiring repairs 10
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:-
  - (a) by owners 9
  - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners -
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing  
Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations  
by owners of intention to close.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices  
were served requiring defects to be remedied
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were  
remedied:-
  - (a) by owners 31
  - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the  
Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to  
the making of Closing Orders
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of  
which Closing Orders were made 2
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of  
which Closing Orders were determined, the  
dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. 9
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of  
which Demolition Orders were made
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in  
pursuance of Demolition Orders.

10. What are the Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.



TABLE 111.

HOUSES ESTIMATED TO BE REQUIRED AND HOUSES BUILT DURING THE  
LAST SIX YEARS. 1920 to 1925

No.	PARISH.	Council Houses 1919 Act	Private Enterprise & Subsidies up to 1924	Private En- terprise 1925	With subsidy 1925	TOTAL	Proposed in 1926 by R.D. Council	In course of erection 1926 by R.D. Council
1.	Acton Turville	2	-	-	-	2	4	-
2.	Badminton	4	1	-	-	5	-	-
3.	Filton	60	108	10	84	262	-	-
4.	Frampton Cotterell	24	10	-	2	36	4	8
5.	Hawkebury & Hillesley	4	1	-	-	5	8	-
6.	Horton	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
7.	Iron Acton	-	2	-	2	4	6	-
8.	Marshfield	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
9.	Pucklechurch	8	2	-	2	12	4	8
10.	Chipping Sodbury	8	10	-	-	18	4	-
11.	Little Sodby.	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
12.	Old Sodbury	18	8	-	1	27	-	-
13.	Stoke Gifford	14	10	1	2	27	4	8
14.	Tormarten	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
15.	Westerleigh	16	41	1	6	64	-	-
16.	Wick & Abson	12	15	-	6	33	-	6
17.	Wickwar	2	1	1	-	4	6	-
18.	Winterbourne	40	18	2	10	70	4	12
19.	Yate	10	10	-	3	23	16	-
20.	Dodington	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
21.	Doynton	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		222	244	15	118	599	62	48





HOUSING: General conditions of housing property are much the same as in the Thornbury Rural District, the usual causes of complaint being from dampness, defective roofs and windows; the causes of these being partly due to owners not facing the heavy cost of repairs and of tenants not using proper care, and doing slight repairs themselves when first found. There is seldom however much difficulty found in getting repairs done, once the necessity is brought to our notice, as shown by the few statutory notices that have to be served.

Overcrowding still exists to some considerable extent, owing to the lack of bedroom accommodation, it is difficult to obviate this, under the present housing conditions. Your Housing Committee have done and are still doing their best to get over the difficulty by building new Houses, in the various parishes. As shown by the Housing Table 3, I suppose there is hardly a Rural District Council in England that has tackled the problem with such courage and determination as you have, and your financial liabilities are in consequence very heavy.

You had a very comprehensive Report upon the Finances of your Housing Schemes from your Clerk, Mr. Wilson, made up to the 31st July 1925, briefly to the 31st Decr. 1925, they are:-

Subsidies to Builders	£16,085
Advances to owners	£ 6,925
Total Loan debt	212,026. 15. 5.

When your final scheme is finished your loan debt cannot be much less than £250,000, a truly courageous undertaking, at the same time a heavy responsibility.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD:

Milk Supply The same remarks apply to this district as have been made in reference to the subject in the Thornbury Report.



Meat: Your two Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed to carry out the duties under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, they make regular and surprise visits to Slaughter Houses and Shops in the course of their duties.

TABLE OF PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	<u>In 1920</u>	<u>In Jan. 1925</u>	<u>In Dec. 1925</u>
Registered	39	46	49
Licensed	-	-	-
	39	46	49

TABLE IV.

UN SOUND FOOD

Meat carcasses condemned and destroyed during 1925

No.	Parish.	Carcases.	Cwt.	Whole or condemned	Weight destroyed
1.	Iron Acton.	Maiden Heifer	5½	whole	5½ cwt
2.	Yate.	I. Bullock	4¼	Fore & offal quarter only	2 cwt.
Total 9¾.					7½ cwt.



CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1925.

DISEASE	Cases notified										Treated		Vision		Deaths.	
	Ophthalmia, Necrotorum										Home.	Hospital.	Impaired.	Not Yes	Impaired.	Deaths.
Under 1 year																1
Deaths																1
1-2 years																2
Deaths																3
2 - 3 years																2
Deaths																2
3 - 4 yrs																4
Deaths																-
4 - 5 yrs.																5
Deaths																-
5 - 10 yrs																28
Deaths																5
10-15 yrs																27
Deaths																1
15-20 yrs.																7
Deaths																5
20-25 yrs.																24
Deaths																10
35-45 yrs.																2
Deaths																6
45-65 yrs.																5
deaths. 65 yrs & over																4
Deaths.																4
Total Cases	47	8	8	1	6	10	14	5	6							103
Removed to Hosp. Admitted to Sanatoria.	4	6	1	1		3	9									12
Discgd. from Sana.					3	5										8
Total Deaths.	1	2	16	2	6	6		1								33

\* Twenty of these tuberculosis cases were reported from The Stoke Park Institution for Mental Deficients, and 17 of them died within the year, such deaths are not included in the total deaths above.





CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

T A B L E VI

A comparison of the notifications of infectious diseases received during the years 1921-1925 with those received during the previous two quinquennial periods.

Diseases	1925	1924	1923	1923	1922	1921	Average	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	Average	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	Average
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	247	95	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small pox	47	17	36	37	17	30.8	58	35	-	23	15	67	39.6	56	156	87	27	44	74
Scarlet Fever	8	12	4	16	36	15.2	38	2	-	6	3	10	11.8	31	23	34	46	26	32
Diphtheria	6	4	2	8	5	5	6	7	-	4	3	11	7.2	19	23	13	13	4	14.4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	1.8
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	89	-	64	42	27	54.2	43	13	30	19	4	22.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	41	33	33	31	33	4	4	-	8	22	20	11.6	22	5	19	-	-	9.2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	12	19	8	8	11.6	1	-	-	-	-	3	.8	-	1	-	-	-	.2
Ophthalmia	1	1	-	2	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monatorum	-	-	-	-	1	.2	-	-	-	-	1	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	8	6	12	29	15	14	29	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polioncylitis	-	-	-	-	1	.4	1	1	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Lethargica	-	-	-	-	2	.6	1	1	-	-	1	-	.6	-	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	109	95	160	133	118	123	190	149	105	92	138	134.8	170	231	186	105	80	154.2	



# CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

T A B L E VII

A comparison of mortality from the common infectious diseases, and some other causes of death during the period 1921-1925, with those of the two previous quinquennial periods.

Diseases	1925	1924	1923	1922		1921	Average	1920		1919	1918	1917	1916	Average	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	Average
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	13	3.6	-	-	6	-	1	2	1.8
Measles	3	-	1	-	.8	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	.4	.4	1	3	-	1	1	1	1.2	5	3	5	4	-	-	3.4
Diphtheria	2	1	-	1	1.2	1.2	1	1	-	-	-	1	.4	5	1	2	-	5	-	2.6
Whooping Cough	2	-	2	1	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	1	-	.2	-	1	-	-	-	-	.2
Enteric Fever	3	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1	1	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	1	1	-	-	.4
Puerperal Fever	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under two years)	-	1	-	1	6	6	2	4	4	4	1	1	2.4	-	4	3	7	14	5.6	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	14	9	9	11.2	11.2	10	4	4	54	37	25	26	18	5	12	10	16	16	12.2
Cancer	26	29	24	24	30	30	21	24	25	23	25	20	22.6	31	25	19	23	17	23	23
Pneumonia	18	11	10	12	13.8	13.8	13	10	19	22	19	15	15.8	18	22	16	15	13	13	16.8
Influenza	15	20	6	5	11.4	11.4	3	20	20	18	6	4	10.2	11	1	-	6	1	1	3.8
Accidents & Injuries	10	10	2	6	7	7	5	6	12	8	12	14	9	5	8	6	9	9	9	7.6
Suicides	2	1	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	.2	-	2	2	1	1	1	1.2
Totals	93	87	60	64	74.2	74.2	62	71	104	130	104	104	94.2	93	74	72	77	78	78	78.8





PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY

During the year 1925 the total number of infectious diseases notified in the District has been 109, which compares favourably with the average of 123 for the past five years. There has not been anything in the nature of a big epidemic in any particular locality during the past five years. In 1921 there were 36 cases of diphtheria, which carried on the general prevalence all over the country of 1920; they appeared generally as a first mild case, in a family, and then suddenly all the children of the family would be affected, this was particularly shown in Winterbourne, with five in one family, Westerleigh with four, Hillesley with five, and in this Village investigations led one to the conclusion that mild diphtheria has been prevalent amongst the school children for some months, as several (9) "carriers" amongst them were found, also one teacher; you provided a nurse and treatment in two weeks practically cleared them up, except three who were subsequently admitted to Hospital and cleared from there. Since 1921 we have been comparatively clear, the average for the past four years being ten per year. The mortality from Diphtheria seems also to be declining, as only five deaths occurred in the past five years, as against six during the period 1916-1920, and seventeen during the period 1911-1915.

Scarlet Fever also shows a decline in numbers, the average for the past five years being 30.8 cases, as against 39.6 for the period 1916-1920, and of 74 for the period 1911-1915.

This is satisfactory as there does not seem to be such a lessened incidence all over the country, and considering that the mild type makes it more difficult to control. The mortality from this disease is now practically negligible, only three deaths from it occurring during the past fifteen years.





Enteric Fever has not occurred during the past five years, and only one case during the previous five years, this must be considered very satisfactory.

Tuberculosis: The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified is somewhat misleading as to the true prevalence of the disease in the district, owing to the number of cases occurring in the Stoke Park Mental Institution. In 1925 twenty out of the twenty seven notified were from this Institution.

Pneumonia: This disease varies considerably from year to year, according to climatic conditions, and the prevalence or otherwise of Influenza. There has been a decline since 1922, but I am afraid that all cases are not notified in this district, the difference between the two districts being so marked; and the deaths from it being double the notifications in 1925.

During the past five years there has been :-

1 case of Cerebro-spinal meningitis,  
1 case of Acute Poliomyelitis  
2 cases of Encephalitis Lethargica,  
None of Malaria, Dysentery, or Trench Fever.

Arrangements are made for the supply of diphtheria antitoxin on application to the Sanitary Inspectors, who always keep a stock in hand, this is given gratuitously to poor people only.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined at the Pathological laboratory of the Bristol University, through the arrangements made by the County Council.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1925

Scarlet Fever: There were 47 cases of this disease, affecting 10 parishes; 22 of them occurring in Frampton Cotterell, during September, October, and November, it was of a very mild type and so at first escaped recognition, in fact in most of the cases it was difficult to make the parents believe the children were suffering from it, as they showed no signs of "being ill". The same mild type was prevalent in the other parishes.

Diphtheria:- Eight cases occurred in all, affecting six parishes. One case at Tormarton and one at Doynton were so mild that the patients showed no sign of illness but a slight sore throat, on the other hand one case imported from a neighbouring district, and one from Wick of an elderly woman, proved fatal in Hospital. Three cases of mixed infection of Diphtheria and scarlet fever occurred in one family at Winterbourne, they were all removed to hospital, one case, a child of two years of age, who was mentally deficient, died.

Puerperal fever: One case was notified and removed to Bristol Royal Infirmary, it proved fatal.

Tuberculosis:- Twenty seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1925, twenty of these being from Stoke Park Mental Institution. Eleven cases of non pulmonary tuberculosis also occurred, of which one was fatal. being a case of Tubercular Meningitis. The County Council make provision for the treatment of tubercular cases at Standish House Sanatorium, Over Hospital at Gloucester, and Cashes Green at Stroud. The dispensary for this District is now at Scundwell, being recently removed from Warmley; cases are also seen at the Chipping Sodbury Memorial Cottage Hospital.



T A B L E    Vlll.

CHIPPING    SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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TUBERCULOSIS. 1925

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths. *			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1				1				
5	1	1	1	1	1	1		
10		3	1	1				
15	5	2	1	1		3		
20	1	6	1	1	1	2		1
25	1	4	1	1	2			
35								
45	1	1			1			
55	1				1			
65 & over								
Total	10	17	5	6	6	6	-	1

\* The deaths of cases occurring in The Stoke Park Institution for Mental deficientes are not included in the above.





# T A B L E IX

## CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT

### ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,  
in connection with

#### 1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors  
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	10		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	218	15	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	3	1	
	231	16	

#### 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
1	2	3	4	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:-				5
Want of cleanliness	6	6		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding.				
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances.	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation:				
Insufficient	2	2		
Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act:-	Nil.			
Total	12	12		





